AMENDMENTS TO THE SPECIFICATION

Page 7, first full paragraph:

A ninth mode of the present invention provides a computer-readable storage medium in which a program which is executed by the computer for searching for a node in a network is recorded, wherein:

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The program makes the computer execute: ÷

a first process for searching for all of the domains of the network, and

a second process for searching for nodes which provide a specific service in at least one of the domains detected in the first process.

Page 9, eighth full paragraph:

Fig. 9 is a drawing explaining a configuration of <u>a</u> data structure of a domain list;

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Page 9, ninth full paragraph:

Fig. 10 is a drawing explaining ~~the~~ a configuration of <u>a</u> data structure of a printer list;

Paragraph bridging page 9 and page 10:

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Fig. 12 is a flowchart showing an example of <u>an</u> operating procedure of a main program;

Page 11, third full paragraph:

When a host 'a' ~~110~~120 knows the address of the router 200 and the network address for the sub network B, it is possible to send a broadcast packet for xxx.yyy.33.255 to the router 200. When the router 200 receives such a broadcast packet, it transfers the broadcast packet to the sub network B.

Paragraph bridging page 11 and page 12:

The transferred broadcast packet is received by each node in the sub network B. For example, the printer 'b' ~~120~~130 in the sub network B returns a response packet to the router 200 in response to the received broadcast packet. The router 200 transfers the response packet to the host 'a' ~~110~~120 which sent the original broadcast packet.

Page 12, first full paragraph:

In this way, the host 'a' ~~110~~120 is able to know the existence of the printer 'a' ~~120~~130 in the sub network B connected through the router 200.

Page 20, second full paragraph:

Next, Fig. 4 to Fig. 6 are used to explain in detail the RIP packet. The RIP packet is included in and carried by the UDP datagram of the UDP (User Data Protocol), which is one

protocol in a transport layer. UDP port 520 is used for both sending and receiving (see Fig. 3). However, it is also possible to send from an arbitrary UDP port of the request source. In this case, as well, the response is ~~send~~sent to the UDP ~~520~~ port 520.

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Page 25, second full paragraph:

However, in the specification for ~~RIP2~~RIP1, it is difficult to acquire the subnet mask. Therefore, the default subnet mask obtained at start up is set. This is because, when the subnet mask of its own domain is known, it is thought to be possible to use the same subnet mask for other domains as well.

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Page 25, third full paragraph:

When the subnet mask is different for each domain, it is thought that RIP2 is used. This is because, in a network where the subnet mask changes for each domain, the router for each domain must exchange subnet mask information together with routing information. Therefore, RIP2 is desired. When the present invention is applied to such a network, a RIP request packet corresponding to RIP2 is created and ~~send~~sent, and subnet mask information can be acquired together with the routing information. Then, by creating a broadcast packet , in which the broadcast address corresponding to the subnet mask value has been set, and sending it to all of the domains, it is possible to search for nodes in the entire network.